SOME GENERALIZATIONS ON SCANDINAVIAN AND SLAVIC PAINTING.

THE JUCCESSFUL IMPRESSIONISM AND THE PAUCITY OF GOOD WORK IN NORWAY AND DENMARK-THE SLIGHT SIG-NIFICANCE OF RUSSIA AND

POLAND IN THE AET EUILDING

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE) suffers from an excess of strength sounds para- summer evening, he gives them no lightness, no five inspectors will be added to the force of custom doxical until the kind of strength is specified. suppleness, to rhythmic motion. The scene is The strength of Scandinavian and Slavie art is of the sort which is variously described as vitality, virility. It would seem impossible for a school to have too much of it. But when virility is unbalanced by qualities of poise, taste and measure. it is certain to be destructive of the finer elements in art and to leave a school with neither subtlety nor delicacy in its methods. This has been whose works are hung in the Art Building. In is the case of Sweden there are distinct reservations made touching this overplus of energy. She has control of her forces, and has directed them with intelligence and feeling to the production of very artistic work. Norway and Denmark, Rusia and Peland are all delayed at that phase of art in which the temperamental vigor of the painter is manifested, but not the manual felicity or the chastened beauty of color, which may be inborn characteristics, but are rarely able to dis- the ill-balanced development of a class of art. pense with the aid of culture in their development. The absence of culture, telling in differ- and form which needs cultivation as their sense ent ways in the work of the four northern nat of color. The superahundance of energy in their tions just named, does not utterly destroy the in- natures takes a sensuous direction, and the conse- exerbiant; that co cents should be the maximum the further planes of such a view of the exhibit intention, but not, in the strict sense, in quality, tendant. The whole matter was referred to the in the Art Building as these letters aim to present. There is no doubt that if Sweden comes Society of Polish Artists there is only one work. terest of their collections. It does place them on more into the foreground it is because culture in which the tone is approximately transparent

and Poland are not devoid of that-but the creathings are perceived and reproduced with case so far historical painter three Swedish rooms, with their collection of the three Swedish rooms, with their collection of about one hundred and forty pictures, comes from the fact that they illustrate a natural taste for color apprehending the impressionistic idea with delight and then utilizing it without failing in restraint. The Swedish section brings measured with seenes indeeds or in the open air. That he had solons, is a clever painter whether dealing with seenes indeeds or in the open air. That he had numerous countrymen very nearly as able as himself is a piece of information which comes like a piece of information which com self is a piece of information which comes like a revelation. Where he maintains his supremacy is in the originality and animation of his style and the crisp, foreible character of his touch. His subjects are neither new nor of very serious significance. He paints the crowded interior of an omnibus with its workaday types, or he seeks a higher social stratum and reproduces another and more beautiful commonplace, a ballroom full of whirling figures. When he treats the nude out of doors there is little refirement and infinitely less poetic suggestion in his models. But in all these pictures, in his portraits of men and women, and in such a transcript from Swedish peasant life as the large "Fair in Mora," which is one of his chief exhibits, he charms by the truth of his observation, the singularity of his point of view in his conception of a design, and the brilliancy of his atmospheric and color effects. It is in the latter that he bears the closest relation to the men whose works are shown with his. The history of the Swedish school has yet to be written, and the genesis of the impressionistic impulse in the country is not to be stated here with absolute The assumption may be hazarded that the school has known Monet, and that Zorn has been especially active in propagating the gospel of the noted Frenchman. Zorn's accent in his open air studies, which is that of many of the other clever Swedes, is the accent of Monet tempered by a feeling for more nervous, precise effects than he prefers. But if Zorn and his countrymen have adhered to a sharper definition of form and outline than most students of Monet obtain, they have not hesitated in the emulation of his theories in regard to sunlight. It heats in some of their pictures with all the hot intensity that distinguishes a landscape by Monet; with the same diffusiveness and with the same uncompromising emphasis of purples and oranges. But the similarity is not of that description which implies imitation. The restraint of the Swedes has been already mentioned. They have not abandoned themselves to a new idea or to its originator. The pictures of Wallander, Lindman, Zorn, Larsson, Prince Eugen and Thecerstrom are impressionistic in spirit without ceasing to be

Impressionism is, in fact, not the sole object of the Swedish school at present, though it does count most heavily and is observed, from the winter scenes of Schultzberg and Kreuger, to have reacted beneficially even upon some artists whose feeling for sunshine is slightt. It is its imprestionism which gives the exhibit place here. But it would still hold its own through its good qualities in other directions. Ninetenths of the artists, whether they care for atmosphere and extreme synthesis or not, are possessed of a flowing method and an air of cleverness. Nine-tenths of them have color. And in a lesser proportion they have individuality of style. Bruno Lilliefors, whose subjects are animale and birds in their native woods; Allan Osterlind, a painter of pathetic genre, and Carl Larsson, who gives in one of his pictures the pertraits of his family, and in another the fiures of an old fairy tale, have all quickly distinguishable styles. Zorn is not the only man of mark in the Swedish section, although he is without question the most important exhibitor there. It is good for Sweden that she has such an artist. It is still better for the country that artistic talent is widely spread within her borders. the Swedish section there is felt the living tone which only comes from a national movement, and one that is healthy and progressive. NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Underneath the style of the Swedes, underneath itheir free execution, there is obvious the virility of the race. The work is never shallow. It is like German painting, or Dutch, in its sturdy honesty. With the difference that there is a harder, harsher grain in its composition. It suggests the nation that it is known to represent, a nation more susceptible to the attractions of hardihood than to those of soft, pliant grace. At the same time its advanced artistic feeling keeps the school in a mood of flexibility. It is the mood which Norway and Denmark need. Because their need has been neglected, the efforts they have made to increase the artistic interest the Fabr have been in Naira Norway exhibits in two rooms a little more than a hundred pictures. Denmark, in three rooms in the same pavilion, has over 150 paintings in oil. It not beyond the bounds of possibility to find in both sections some moderately well done works. Norway has three fair portrait painters in Nils Gude, Eilif Petersen and E. Werendkiold, who are all represented at Chicago. These painters model their sitters with a good deal of energy and directness. The country has a landscapist also in Adelsten Normann, who has been much overrated, but is still a trifle above the average. It has finally a water-colorist-Gerk. Munthe-whose eleven illustrations to certain fairy tales show a delightfully grotesque fancy and considerable skill in making expressive linear effects. In the Lanish section there is at least one picture by

ART AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. M. Therkildsen-a study of "Frightened Borses"which is notice; ble for its suggestion of movement there are some portraits by P. S. Kreyer and Sofie Holton of about the same value as those in the Norwegian section, and there is a good picture by Hans Brasen to accompany a tale of Andersen's But not many more remarks are required to tell the story of the Danish and Norwegian art at the Fair. It has the brawn and muscle of the North in it. Occasionally, in a picture like that of the Norwegian Krohg-"Leif Ericsson Discovers America"-there is a swing in the feeling which commands respect. And there is much sincerity and solidity to the work, especially in the portraits and solidity to the work, especially in the portraits.

But the drawing, as a rule, is as hard and stiff us from the looks as though the painters did not Jury for trial in October. They were arrested and move with perfect liberty when at work. There is an awkwardness about the figures. When lawfully removing goods from a bonded warehous the Norwegian, Gustav Wentzel, paints a picture | It is said that Levitte sold goods to visitors for imme-Chicago, June 27.-To say that a school of art of peasants dancing on the grass in the dusky suppleness, he rhythme motion. The scene is pandarous. And there is no Danish painter exhibiting here who could treat the subject any better. Both Dane and Norwegian are handicapped by the same effect. It is not the diffidence of the timid man. There is nothing this and weak about their work. It is the clumsy weightiness of the strong man. The two countries have scenes and types which are eminently suitable for pictorial representation, and they have artists who are alive to their opportunities, in so far as material is concerned. It is imaginable that the tenacity of the schools will sustain them in their attempt to give those types and scenes to the world. But before the latter are accepted it is probable that Norway and Denmark will have to learn to move among problems of technique and draughtsmanship, among the difficulties of color, with a great deal more smoothness and vivacity than they now display. At present they are crude in tone and intolerably heavy modelling and drawing.

THE EXPLIBIT OF RUSSIA AND FOLAND. THE EXHIBIT OF RUSSIA AND POLAND

Russia and Poland exemplify another side of With them it is not so much their sense of line and testifies to a delicate sensitiveness in the sunday opening. Mosses, Massey, Hundley, IMPRESSIONISM IN SWEDEN.

Of course the culture that is meant is not alone the sharpening of faculties by practice—Russia but a young rustic scate on the plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood. It plain and looking up at the crescent mood at the chair in favor of the resolution.

Of course the culture that is meant is not alone that it is a picture by A. Ke lzierski of a president Alma took a lively interest in the debate and vacated the chair in favor of the resolution.

Of course the culture that is meant is not alone that it is a picture by A. Ke lzierski of a president Alma took a lively interest in the debate women madeians began their meeting. The hall all of the Art Palace, where the meeting at the chair in favor of the resolution. was painted, not at home, but in Munich. What mediate action on the part of the Commission in reappears to be pure Polish work is either hot and gard to the Sunday opening question. After a prothings are perceived and reproduced with ease overleaded in the case of an historical pointer tracted debate, in which the lawyers, judges and

In the source have displayed by the pigments the least quality. It is the source are tax and organic.

There is very little improvement in the Raming section, and where the engagement of color. It is the sharp, clear style in "The Part of the Estate of the Law work in the displayed of the Law work in the L micro to the fact involved a part deal of labor and the proposal community. It is crowded and posserve withing to see the central personance descend to the shore and it nevertheless combines unity with great materialness and other vessels will personance descend to the shore and it nevertheless combines unity with great materialness and other possession. If the perfect the virtue, its most complete the personance descend to the shore and it movertheless combines unity with great materialness and other possession. If the perfect the virtue is used to the further states the most perfect that the vessels of the perfect that the vessels will be perfect that the vessels of the perfect that the vessels will be perfect to the perfect that the vessels of the perfect that the perfect th

Among the most interesting annual ceremserved in China is that of "driving the plough," by served in China is that of "driving the plough," by which the Emperor of that country shows his respect for agriculture. According to the "Hupso," of Shanghal, the custom was observed a few weeks ago with the traditional pomp. At the break of day His Majesty, accompanied by a brilliant suite, left the palace in the capital to proceed to one of the summer residences of the Iniperial family outside the city. Crowds througed the streets through which the procession passed. The houses were gayly decorated, pavements were laid with carpets, and flags floated from almost every window,
On the field about the summer residence, the destina-

tion of the Emperor, altars had been erected to the gods of agriculture. When the procession approached these the Emperor stepped aside and made the traditional sacrifices. Prenkfast was then served to the party in the summer palace. After the meal His Majesty and attendants returned to the field, about which great masses of people had gathered.

The part of the ground which the Emperor was to

plough was bounded by poles, flying flags, ensigns and colored ribbons. At the four corners of the daclosure were piles of wheat and other kinds of grats. In the middle of the field a number of courters, h magnificent costumes, and two rows of white-bearded peasants, each carrying an agricultural implement, took their stand. At one end of the field was the plough to which an ox, covered with a great yellow

cloth, the Imperial color, was hitched. At the appointed time the ruler of the Flowers Kingdom took hold of the plough handle with his At the appointed time the riner in the rowers Kingdom took hold of the plough handle with his left hand, holding a great while in his right. At each side, as he drove the beast about the field, strode two soldiers of the guard. Behind him walked several members of the suite who scattered the seed about in the furrows. It took the Emperor only a few minutes to drive around the enclosure. After he had finished his usual task and retired to a pavilion nearby to rest three Imperial princes and nine members of the court, one after another, whipped the beast from starting point to thish. As the high favor in which His Majesty held farming had thus been demonstrated to all Chins, the Emperor and his attendants returned to the palace and sat down to a sumptious dinner. The custom of "driving the plough" has been observed in China for centuries. Chinese chroniclers say that it was introduced by the Emperor Wa-Wang in the year 1122 B. C. Another ceremony almost as interesting is observed by the Emperors of China each year. When the leaves of the mulberry tree are ready to be used as food for the silk worms, the Empross and her ladies in-waiting, on a day set apart for the ceremony by the Emperor, pick a number of leaves from a mulberry tree in some public place in order to show a good example to the women of the Empire. Great pomp accompanies the ceremony.

A Man to Be Conciliated.—"I'd be ever so much obleged, ma'am," began the grimy wanderer on the back porch, in a plaintive voice, "for a little jag o' cold victuals. I've walked.—"I don't feed tramps!" shrilly interrunted the redcold victuals. I've walked—"I don't feed tramps:" shrilly interrupted the red-faced woman, bending over the washtub.
"Don't call no names, ma'am," said the dusty pilgrim, warningly, "and don't you agreravate me or I'll spile yer washin' day fur ye. I'm a perfes-sional rainmaker."—(Chicago Tribune. AN EXHIBITOR ARREST. D

HE HAD BEEN SELLING GOODS TO FAIR VISITORS UNLAWFULLY.

TRYING TO CHECK A GROWING EVIL AT THE EX. POSITION-THE SUNDAY-OPENING QUESTION

FROM THE GREAT SHOW.

STILL CAUSES TROUBLE-NEWS

Chicago, July 5-Ivan Samuelovitz Levitte, in charge of the Russian Silversmith Company's exhibit taken before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with undinte delivery and duplicated the exhibit. Twenty n accordance with the order from Washington to

of exhibits which are still under bond. The new order was rendered necessary by the bold violations of the law committed by the exhibitors of late, who were encouraged in their actions by the lenlency which has so far been shown toward trans-

rigidly enforce the customs laws in regard to the sale

morning by holding a protracted secret session. As Western member expressed it, "There was a good, big family row, and it is nobedy's business but our own." Director-General Davis was summoned to appear before the commission and explain the method of conducting his end of the Exposition, Commissioner Ramsey, of South Dakota, said that nothing of public interest had been done, in spite of the fuss and talk behind closed doors. The commissioners took a recess about 2 o'clock, and at 5 again assembled to discuss the Sunday opening in public session. The first thing done was to reject the recommendation of Director-General Dayls that the National Committee on Ceremonies be abolished. The commissioners adopted a resolution declaring that the rate of 75 cents an hour for a wheel chair and a guide was quence is that their pictures are often rich in rate with attendant, and pro rata without an at

Forte, chief of the Six Nations.

Chicago is now beginning to realize in a practical and substantial way upon its investment in the Columbian Exposition. In the period embraced within the last 120 days of the End it is estimated that a sum ranging from \$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000 will be brought to Chicago and left here. The estimate is based on the assumption that between July 1 and November 1-125 days—the average number of visitors to Chicago above the normal will be 100,000 to 125,000,000, and that they will spend not less than \$10 a day each while solourning here. On that basis the amount spent daily will aggregate \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000 for 123 days, \$123,000,000 to \$154,000,000. The city is already experiencing the relief that follows the receipts of liberal sums of money from all quarters. All theatres report an immense business, notwithstanding the great show at Jackson Park. The business streets are crowded with great moving armies of men, women and children, and the great emporians of trade are doing the largest business in their history.

the lake, where the spectacle could be witnessed to the very best advantage. All the people had to do, after paying the price of the trip, was to proceed to the Ca-in pir, whi his our lite the Ex; ost on r und and without the Exposition gates. The man found many only too happy to give up 15 cents for the privilege of gazing upon the magnificent pyrotechnical display, for at 11 6'clock 4,000 expectant mortals crowded the pier. The deluded mulifitude weited patiently until 11:30 e'clock. The boat came not, nd the man who engineered the scheme was also mi-stag. When they essayed to return the way they had come they found the gates of the Exposition cheed against them. There was but one thing to be done. Suffy these deluded ones went down into their pockeds and paid 50 cents for themselves, wives, sisters, sweethearts, and a quarter a head for the children, in order that the bars might be removed and they might see their homes once more.

A PANE: ON THE ELEVATED ROAD. MANY PEOPLE TRAMPLED UPON AND TOME

SEVERELY INJURED. When the crush after the Breworks was greatest the platform, and in the scramble at least 100 people were trampled upon. Fifteen people were sent to the hospital in ambulances when it was over. Nearly all of them had fainted, and nine were seriously

The downtown district was never so blocked with the downtown district was never so blocked with humanity at such a late hour as it was last night. From 11 o'clock until after the day began to break the crowds througed about the downtown terminals of the west and north side cathe lines. The cables ran all night. The big leads they carried seemed in no way to lessen the throngs. At 2 c'clock there were apparently as many people on the streets as at 11 o'clock.

FRIGHTENED BY A FALLING PANE.

Cideago, July 5.-The Musical Education Congres net this afternoon in Hall 7. A long but entertain-Hamlin E. Cegswell, Professor F. H. Pease, silanti; George C. Young, Salt Lake City; S. Boston: P. A. Lyman, Syracuse, N. C. V. Smith, Miss J. Etta Crane, George J. Buchaman, Philadelphia: H. H. Johnson, Ohio: J. L. Barron, London, Out.; W. L. Sheets, Keokan, Iowa; Dr. L. W. Mason, Eoston: Mary A. Grandy, Sioux City; Mrs. H. R. Reynolds and A. W. Hogson, st. Louis.

Palladelpia: H. H. Johnson, Ohlo: J. L. Barron, London, Ont.; W. L. Sheets, Keokan, Jowa: Dr. L. W. Mason, Eoston: Mary A. Grandy, Sienx City, Mr. H. R. Reynolds and A. W. Hogson, st. Louis, Interest in the Music Congress this morning centered about Hall 2 of the Art Palace, where the women musicians began their meeting. The hall was crowded to the doors when Mrs. George B. Carpenter, the chaliman, called the Congress to order, and in a brief address widcomed the visitors. Just after the first paper was read an accident occurred widch nearly caused a stamped. Use of the building fell with a mighty crash. People areas to their feet in all parts of the hall and a frightened mornan swept over the crowd, but Mrs. Gregater quieted in antience by announcing than the glass was removed only for ventilation phirposes. Nobods was bant.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

INTERESTED IN PROJECTION.

THE GREATER NEW YERK AS A MANUFACTURING OF The CRITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Surplianting the research with newspapers, societies and streams and protesting the research on the propose on the part of the Freigh Republic with the control of the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir The census building that are sent on the Surplements of the Republic of the Republic of the Republic of Liberia. The consus building that are sent on the Surplements of the Republic of Liberia with the research of the Editor of the Republic of Liberia with newspapers, societies and special cardiness. Societies and special cardiness with newspapers, societies and special cardiness. Societies and special cardiness societies and special cardiness, societies and special cardiness. Societies and special cardiness and special cardiness and societies and proposed. America, and the first paper of the Republic of Liberia cardiness. Societies and special cardiness and special cardiness and special cardiness. Societies and special cardiness with newspapers, societies and special cardiness. Societies and bour and Ramsey spoke in favor of the resolution, tred about Hall 2 of the Art Palace, where the

Forders, and William E. Curits, representing the 19 rector General, were present. Consul General saiding addressed the people in an intresting manner. Frederick Law Obsited is no longer a shall the value of the modulus amounts to \$1,012,584,107. The combined products of the world's Fair. In the new hodget that will be presented to the Executive Committee to the state during that year. The largest amount of estimate is to be made for Mr. Obusteed's salary. Mr. Obusteed's salary with seed and his associates laid out the park and had cherge of all the land-cape work.

Frank D. Millet, who has rendered favaluable service to the Exposition in an unostenitations way, has resigned kis place and his refuced salary has the largest lumpers in any one year size the first work having been about competed. It is likely with the first foar, who finds his place and his refuced salary not to his Ring, will tender his resignation of the Foreign Affairs.

Pald admissions 5t the World's Fair yesterday were 274,917.

This court of materials used is \$194. The constant of materials used is \$195. The combined products of the modulus monounts to \$100 me student of his first and the value of the modulus monounts to \$100 me student of his first and the value of the modulus monounts to \$100 me student of his fore a populace watching the module was shallen with convulsions and drunken with blood, was shallen with convulsions and drunken with blood, was shallen with convulsions and drunken with blood was shallen with convulsions and drunken with blood was shallen with convulsions and drunken with blood the special manner. The first hand the value of the modulus and the with convulsions and drunken with blood the products of the theories in these two cities in 1250 and they will see a populace watching the module laws will not appeal and the walle of the two cities in 1250 and the world into the leafs of the two cities in 1250 and the wall of the modulus was the blood the prestant of the first fload, and in the value of the subounted was cl In 1876. Again, the meaning of the McKinley bill, since 1899, 434,528, and under the McKinley bill, since 1899, they have increased at a much more rapid rate than they have increased at a much more rapid rate than they have increased at a much more rapid rate than they have increased at a much more rapid rate than they have increased at a much more rapid rate than this is a serious question. To what lengths, uncreased by law or is discount to the restrained by law or is discount for the restrained by law or is discount for the restrained by law or is discount. To what lengths, uncreased the manufacturine products of sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to go, we may see in sometimes permits biasself to

jury, I emphatically deny. I believe the jurors were as much interested in good, honest government as any twelve citizens, and while the circumstances did not

twelve citizens, and while the circumstances did not warrant them in rendering a verdict of gully, they desired most carrestly that the gullty parties should be prosecuted and control d.

We humbly own that Proposity public matters are not in the ideal condition we desire, but at the same time we submit that there are some respectable citizens in the town-Demograts. Republicans and others—who are not in sympathy with the existing policy, who hope somer or lifer to make their influence felt, and who in the meanwhile object to being included in the same class as those prominent in recent exposures. Justice to the McKee jury suggests that you examine more closely into that matter, and such an examination, we trest, will lead you have ally to with draw your criticism, with as much prominence and bublicity as you have riven to the subject originally.

Brooklyn, June 29, 1863. blect originally. Brooklyn, June 29, 1893.

AN APPEAL FOR LIBERIA.

fo the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Will you kindly give publicity to the inclused resolutions of the theological atamai of Howard Uni-Chicago, July 5.-At the elevated station at the versity calling attention to the aggressions of France World's Fair grounds last night there was a panit. has ever been assisted by Christian pallantrophists of enfployes became alarmed at the size of the crowd this country as well as of England; we appeal to gathered on the platform and stopped any more of fou in the name of humanity to give us a hearing this country as well as of England; we appeal to them from eculing up the steps, telting them that it before the American public. Must the free, noble was not safe. This precipitatest a panic on the and independent enterprise of American civilization on the African continent be obliterated by the unsated greed and cupidity of European nations with out an effort to save the daughter republic? England, by various unprincipled methods, has in her pessession to-day part of the Liberian territory from Sherbro to the Manah River, over 100 miles of seacoast, thus dividing a tribe of people who occupied a tract which the illustrious Gurney and other Euglish friends had assisted Liberia to purchase in 1818. New France is practising the same fraudulent and threatening methods to rob that Christian republic of her Ivery Coast, and to cut her off from any To the Editor of The Tribune.

access to the interior.

Must these things be allowed by the American Christians and other people of fair and righteons Christians and other people of fair and righteons dealing without a protest against? Remember, Americans, whatever your rave, color, party, origin or prejudice, that the Republic of Liberia is principally the product of the United States of America. Liberia has been the refuge for thousands of negroes recaptured by your Navy from slavers en route to this continent, as well as a home to those who during their enslavement under your flag imbliesd a love for your independent institutions and sourch to establish a standar form of Government. stat lish a statilar form of Government.
(THE REV.) PAULUS MOORT, M. D. Washington, D. C., June 17, 1893.

comment. In Great Fritain no English physician has buildings, been found guilty of mursier for many years. Dr. The gue

Pald admissions 5: the World's Fair yesterday were 274,917.

The Indians of the Six Nations from reservations in the State of New-York ardived at their village in the south end of the park to-day. Among them were Solomon Oball, a grandson of Corn Planter, the chief who negotiated a treaty with George Washington; Deerfoot, a famous runner, who has never been beaten at long distances, but who is now aget; Chief Jack, of the Senecas. Four women and a boy were also in the party, all dressed like modern Americans. Half a dozen more will be here soon, including Daniel La Forte, chief of the Six Nations.

Chicago is now beginning for realize in a practical and substantial way upon 18 investment in the Columbian Evolution of the Six Nations.

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These chief evolution is the control of the Six Nations of the substantial way upon 18 investment in the Columbian Evolution in the Indian Six Nations.

Chicago is now beginning for realize in the Columbian Evolution in the Indian Six Nations of the Six Nations of able, and when his friend attempted to prevent the man from further nitting Osborn while down (which mind by the suffering part, I can lift the man from further nitting Osborn while down (which is mind sorts of ways." One experiment was a guinea-pig nursing its young; another upon a hibit, which after being tortured two hours in the tormentor" has "four long nails stuck in its feet," hereby the professor succeeds in "producing in age pair." Two of the same real will not deny it a space in your paper.

New-York, July 5, 1803. brought to through and sett here. The estimate is how tariff, soon ruin the manufacturing industries and an animal between fully 1 and to Chicago above the normal will be 100,000 to 125-60, and that they will spend not best han \$10 a animal spend and the set of th

The Best Taste, The Highest Skill The Finest Products

The Result of over 63 Years of Experience This is said of the MANTELS-in wood or metal-FIREPLACES, FIXTURES TILES and WROUGHT METAL WORK and NOVELTIES of all kinds produced by us. A visit to our warerooms will prove a delight from the endless variety, taste, and skill displayed in our productions.

Designs submitted.

Wm. H. Jackson & Co., UNION SQUARE. B'way & 17th St. Elegant Stock, Best Service, Manafacturers' Prices

question the utility of animal experimentation when conflict to certain objects and within definite limitations. But is it not being pushed too far? By its permitted excesses, by experimentation that has no restrictions but the will of the experimenter, by the slow process of benumbing pity in the young student, may it not be tending to deterizate one of student, may it not be tending to deterizate one of student, may it not be tending to deterizate one of student, may it not be tending to deterizate one of students of the physician of the future? There is the astomating record of utterly heartless crime by educated ment what else is the cause of it! CASSANDRA, summit, N. J., June 10, 1893.

THE EXHIBITION IS WORTH SEEING.

sir: Recently while visiting the Columbian Expos-tion at Calengo 1 made a careful study of the conditions under which the visitor may be comfortable while there, and especially touching certain matters of which much has appeared in our Eastern news-papers and which has caused grave apprehension to arise in the minds of our people here as to whether one can, on a limited amount, afterd to enjoy the greatest of all expositions now being held in the White City. The reported extortions and impositions practised on the visitor I found to have existence only in the imaginations of these who read the early correspondence regarding that which sharpers and for tune-banters hoped and expected to reap. hopes and experentions have been destroyed and driven out of existence by a wise directory, whose edicts have gone first that fair and just charges must only be made, and that printed schedules of prices shall be provided that all may know exactly what the correst charges should be in the restaurants throughout the grounds. A entering company has provided in come of the buildings burch counters, where prices rate corresponding to our "dairies," and good fare may be obtained. Restaurants in the grounds in commedious tailaings creeted therefor charge the same prices as do well appointed similar establishments in New Y. ra City, and furnish the best of vlands. No expected drinking is allowed, and no drunkenness was seen on the grounds during my stay there. Liv-ing accommodations may be obtained in neighborhoods conveniently near the grounds, and reached by foot or cars at moderate prices. I heard of many good, comfortable rooms obtainable at from \$1 to \$1 50 a day, and meals furnished as low as 50 cents each. One can board bimself satisfactorily within the gates at an average of \$1 25 to \$1 50 a day. It is simply a question of desire and ability to pay. millionnice with his bank account, and the bread-And be it further resolved. That we use our most remnots efforts with newspapers, societies and mough ether come to create continuent in favor the Liberian Republic, which is in fact the daughter to the United that soft America, thus consumping our disters in their here is and landahe strug to to develop and transmit to posterity a healthy because the return of the Liberian resolution. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. Free entered to develop and transmit to posterity a healthy large to retiring roams, conveniently placed in all transmit residents.

the buildings and well taken care of, may be bad. Where preferred, a charge of five cents admits to a more luxuriously appointed tollet-room, including entirble wash busins, where an abundance of running water, soap powder and clean towers is furnished, and an attendant to brush the dust or mud from the clothing. Free drinking water is provided in tanks to be met with frequently through the grounds. The request to use for drinking only and to refrain from wasting the water is conspicuously displayed. Those sir: What is the underlying cause of that mys-terious outbreak of hemicide among young physicians | desiring distilled water may, by paying one cent by serted in a slot muchine in a booth creeted by a water company, cajoy the luxury of a glass of cooledsparkling spring water. These booths are found all through the grounds and near the entrances of the

The guards I found always courteous and ready to give trustworthy information. The police in the city were polite and attentive when asked to direct Unquirer to certain locations or car routes. These officials bore the air of those on whose shoulders resta the responsibility of the success of the Fair, and the

officials bore the air of those on whose shoulders read the responsibility of the success of the Fair, and the visitor need feel no hesitation in approaching these suarctains of the peace when secking information. The transportation facilities are abundant, and while some are not the most elegant-motably the World's Fair trains, which at short intervals carry their crowded cars in fitteen infinites from Van Burenst, station to the Fair gates—they are really not uncomfortable and "till the bill" in quickly and safety transporting the sightseft to the grounds. There seems to be no lined in the provision to carry the vast crowds of visitors, and there is no unpheasant josiling and "move on there!" The whateleak excursion strainer Curistopher Columbus makes hourly trips from the same locality to the long pier of the Fair grounds, a delightful sail on the lake. On each tip into beat carries safely and passantly 1,300 to 2009 presengers.

The exhibits are mainly in place, and there is little evidence of incompleteness. All these matters have been exaggarated, and I take pleusure in trying to correct such misappehension as may exist in the unds of the people of the East, and to assure them of fair and hanest treatment, as a rule, in the city of thickers, in the city of the control of the people of the fast, and to assure them of fair and hanest treatment, as a rule, in the city of the control of the people of the fast, and to assure them of the mose of the fast, and to assure them to the sum of the fair and hanest treatment, as a rule, in the city of the control of the control

SAYS THE ATTACK ON OSBORN WAS COWARDLY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: Inasmuch as there have been so many and conflicting accounts published of the dastardly attack on Howell Osborn in Eurns's chop house last Friday night, I desire to state, as one who was present, that his assallant entered the room with his gang, and without a word of warning or any previous conversation whatever with his victim rushed up to Osborn, who was sitting at a table quietly talking, and struck him two terrific blows in the face, knocking him out of his chair. It was the most cowardly attack iterainable, and when his friend attempted to prevent the

ANOTHER VIEW ON SOLDIERS' PAY, To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is to be hoped that the views expressed by "Veteran" in his letter published in to-day's Tribune do not prevail in the minds of more than a corporal's guard of the great body of men who served in the Union Army, as they are creditable neither to him nor to those (dead or living) who enlisted solely from patriotic motives. The writer preceded "Veteran" in the service by several months, in responding to the first call issued by President Lincoln for troops, and gave no thought whatever to the question of pay. seems the veriest nonsense for any one calling himself seems the veriest nonsense for any one calling himself a man, who were Uncle Sam's nulform, to rise up at this late day and white over an imaginary difference due him from the Government as between the face value of the greenback and the fluctuating premium on gold. This talk about taking and receipting for his pay "under duress" is sheer rot and unworthy of a true soldler. Surely a certain honor attaches to any man's responding to his country's call without degrading the act with such mercenary and ignoble considerations as reward in dollars and cents.

New-York, June 20, 1893.

J. L.

TRIBUNE READERS ARE HONEST.

sir: A newsdealer supplied me with The Tribane for stateen years. A few days ago I changed my lofor sixteen years. A lew days ago I changed my location, out of reach of his delivery. When settling my bill, I jokingly said to him that I would have to refer to him when I made arrangements with a new dealer. He said it would not be necessary, as he had never lest a cent from any one who took The Tribune from him.

RANALD O'FEARN.

New-York, June 23, 1803.